

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1840.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876.

日四初月正年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALBAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill. R.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy. GILES & CO., Foochow. HADON & CO., Shanghai. LINTON & CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Macao. L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1864, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 8 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

OHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—E. R. BELLIS, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq.
H. HOPFUS, Esq.
A. Molvère, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Shanghai, EWM CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, January 27, 1876.

NOW READY.

THE SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1875

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuratione.
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. OTTO GRABE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st January, 1876.
E. MEYER & Co.
Tientsin, January 1876. fe13

NOTICE.

MR. CARL KARRS has been duly authorized to sign our Firm per procuratione from this date.
MELOHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876. fe3

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my situation in the Yuen Fat Ho, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of SUN GHEE & Co.

C. SUN GHEE.

Hongkong, November 11, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effluxion of time; either partner is authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

THORNE BROTHERS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr JOHN GHEE PURDON is authorized to sign the firm.

J. A. MAITLAND.

Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date; its outstanding business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. PURDON, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Our Firm and business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton, will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. PURDON remaining therein unchanged.

PURDON & Co.

China, Jan. 1, 1876. fe10

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend of \$2.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held To-day, will be payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 10th proximo. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 28, 1876. fe1

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 89, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 18th February Next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 28, 1876. fe13

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the First February next, after which date no further transfer of Shares will be made.

ADOLF ANDRE,

Liquidator.

Hongkong, January 10, 1876. fe31

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Post of Secretary being about to become vacant, Applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received up to the 28th instant. Salary \$1,500 per annum.

Hongkong, January 19, 1876.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER 1875, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 17, 1876. fe17

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th February Next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 17, 1876. fe17

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend, at the rate of 4% or 88 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY, the 27th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1876.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Chamber will be held on THURSDAY, February 3rd, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee and statement of the Secretary's accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

By Order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1876. fe3

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,

F. FRIL, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany.)

WANTED.

A SITUATION, by a young German, as Servant Maid, to accompany a Lady or family on route to Europe.

Terms: Free Passage Home.

Address: "Home-passage," care of the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876. fe3

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

For Sale.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. Large, Hardpicked, Double-screamed at \$3 per Ton. Skat, at \$5 per Ton.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,

No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point.

Hongkong, December 8, 1875.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).

Pints, \$18 " (3 ")

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bottles WHISKY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale by

HEARD & Co., Hongkong, June 23, 1875.

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonoises.

Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.

Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.

Wool Flannels and Flannels.

Silks and Poplins.

Wool Shawls and Cloaks.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Fancy Wool Goods.

Lace and Linen Sets.

Scarves and Sashes.

Boys' Suits.

Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

BAHNS' PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT.

For Ships' Bottoms.

Sole Agents for China,

S. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE-READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY

WILLIAM FREDERICK MATYAS.

Price, \$2.

Shanghai,.....KELLY & Co.

Hongkong,....."CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Auctions.

MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th February, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Stanley Barracks,—

In Lots,

The Materials of the Buildings situated on the Military Cantonment, as they now stand, with the exception of the foundations and retaining walls.

The purchasers will be required to clear and remove from the ground the rubbish on each lot.

The lots may now be viewed, and full particulars obtained, on application at the Control Reserve Stores, Queen's Road, East, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

C. R. SHERVINGTON,

Lieut. Colonel, Assistant Controller.

Control Office, Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1876. fe9

N. B.—For the convenience of intending purchasers, a Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf, on the morning of the Sale, at 10 o'clock, for Stanley.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "Y. H. H.,"

Captain FURBER, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY Next, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAUREN & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1876. fe30

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamship "CHOOUS,"

For Master, shortly expected

from Singapore, will have

quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. M. POSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "PRIAM,"

will be despatched on or

about the 8th February,

1876.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1876. fe3

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "BOMBAY,"

will leave for the above place

shortly after the arrival of

the Golconda with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 28, 1876.

STE

Intimations.

LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
 DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
*In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
 Lea & Perrins' Sauce,
 which are calculated to deceive the Public,
 LEA & PERRINS have adopted
 A New Label,
 bearing their Signature, thus—*

Lea & Perrins
 which will be placed on every bottle of
Worcestershire Sauce,
 after this date, and without which none
 is genuine.

November 1874.
 * This does not apply to shipments
 made prior to the date given.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce,**
 and its Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle
 and Stopper.
 Wholesale and for Export by the
 Proprietors, **Worcester, Cross & Blackwell,**
 London, &c.; and by Grocers and
 Oilmen throughout the World.

Unparalleled Success of
Goodall's World-Renowned
HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the

World. This cheap and excellent Sauce

makes the plainest viands palatable,

and the faintest dishes more delicious. To Chop, Steaks, Fish,

&c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,

Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most

agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for

Indigestion, General Debility,

Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores

delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold

by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,

and indispensable to every

household and an inestimable

boon to housewives. Makes

delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry

without Butter, and beautiful light Breads

without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,

Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

DINNEFORD'S

SOLUTION OF

MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-

burn, Headache, Gout and

Indigestion.

And the best mild aperient for delicate

constitutions, especially adapted for

LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS,

and for regular use in

Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,

throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WAXSON & Co., Hongkong.

20m75 1w 52t 20m76

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

THE STANDARD

OF THE

WORLD.

FAIRBANKS

SCALES

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,

and carefully packed for Shipping.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.

WAREHOUSES:

Fairbanks & Co.,

311, Broadway, New York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,

7, Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS:

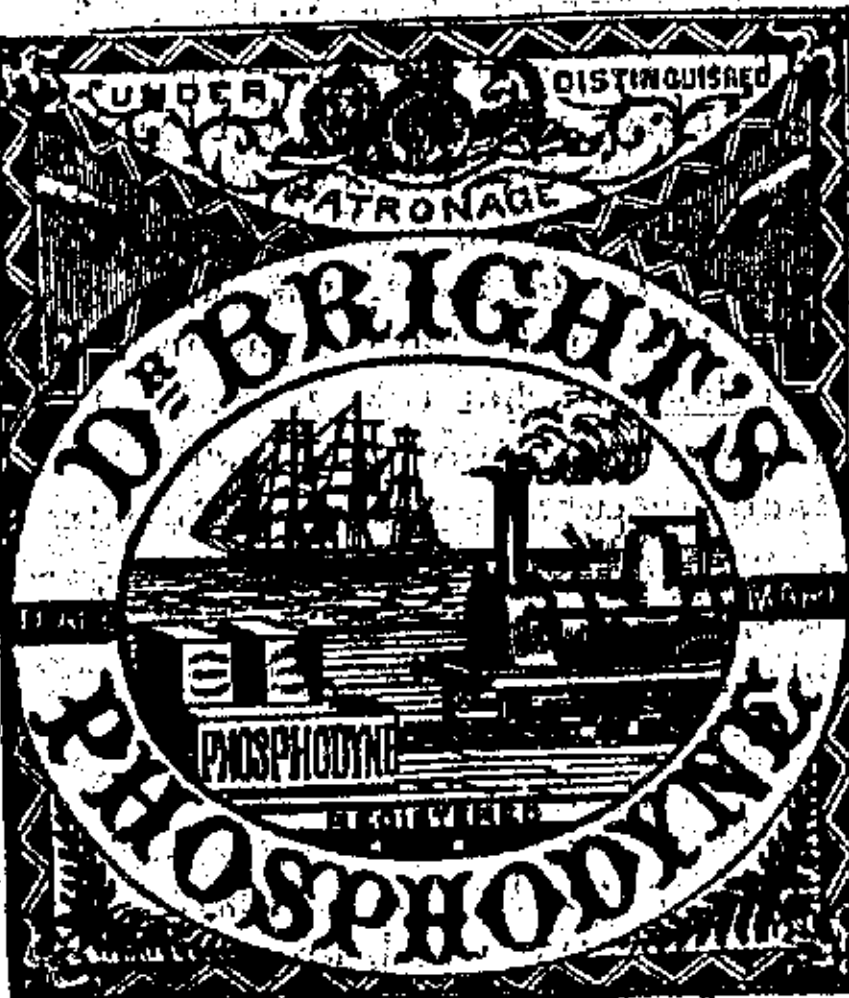
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.,

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

19m75 1w 20t 19m76

Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
 Dated October 11th, 1869.



A Chemical Preparation of Phosphorus,
 with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinins,
 Cypripeden, Xanthoxylins, &c.

This Phosphoric combination is pronounced by
 the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
 fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
 ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
 all the essential constituents of the blood and
 nerve substance, and for developing all the powers
 and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocuous in
 its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
 properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
 known therapeutic agents of the present day for
 the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
 Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
 Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears,
 Loss of Energy, and Appetite, Hypochondria,
 Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
 tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
 ness, Sick-Headache, Lassitude, Stomachic
 Breach, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Im-
 paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
 Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
 Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
 Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
 Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Primævie
 Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
 arising from whatever cause. The action of the
 Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand, it
 creates the principle which constitutes nervous
 energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
 and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
 marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and
 broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
 the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
 that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
 cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
 the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
 firmness, and the whole system return to a state
 of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
 trically upon the organization; for instance, it
 assists nature to generate that human electricity
 which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
 nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
 operates on the system without exciting care or
 thought upon the individual as to the process.
 It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
 and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, and
 mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
 structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
 animating element of life, which has been want-
 ing, and exerts an important influence directly
 on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
 nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
 maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
 muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
 ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcom-
 ing that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
 which many persons experience in all their
 actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
 frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
 ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
 power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to
 which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
 Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
 wonderfully; the bowels become regular, the
 eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy; and
 the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
 tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
 organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
 degree of activity in the previously debilitated
 nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
 organs to return to their sound state and perform
 their natural functions. Persons suffering from
 Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
 toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
 rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
 the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
 is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
 Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
 throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,
 French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
 guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing
 demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
 led to several imitations under somewhat
 similar names; purchasers of this medicine
 should therefore be careful to observe that
 each case bears the Government Stamp,
 with the words **Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne**
 engraved thereon, and that the same words
 are also blown in the bottle.

Wholesale Agents for—

Bombay, D. S. KEMP & Co.

Madras, BARNES & Co.

Colombo, O'HALLORAN BROS.

Export Agents,

NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,

107, Southwark Street,

London, E.C.

28m75 52t 8m1t 10m1w 14m76

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Multitudes of People are hopelessly
 suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver
 Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypo-
 chondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of
 Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude,
 Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of
 a permanent cure by the new remedy
 Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at
 once allays all irritation and excitement,
 imports new energy and life to the enfeebled
 constitution; and rapidly cures every
 stage of these hitherto incurable and dis-
 tressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and
 Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing
 demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
 led to several imitations under somewhat
 similar names; purchasers of this medicine
 should therefore be careful to observe that
 each case bears the Government Stamp,
 with the words **Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne**
 engraved thereon, and that the same words
 are also blown in the bottle.

Export Agents,

NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,

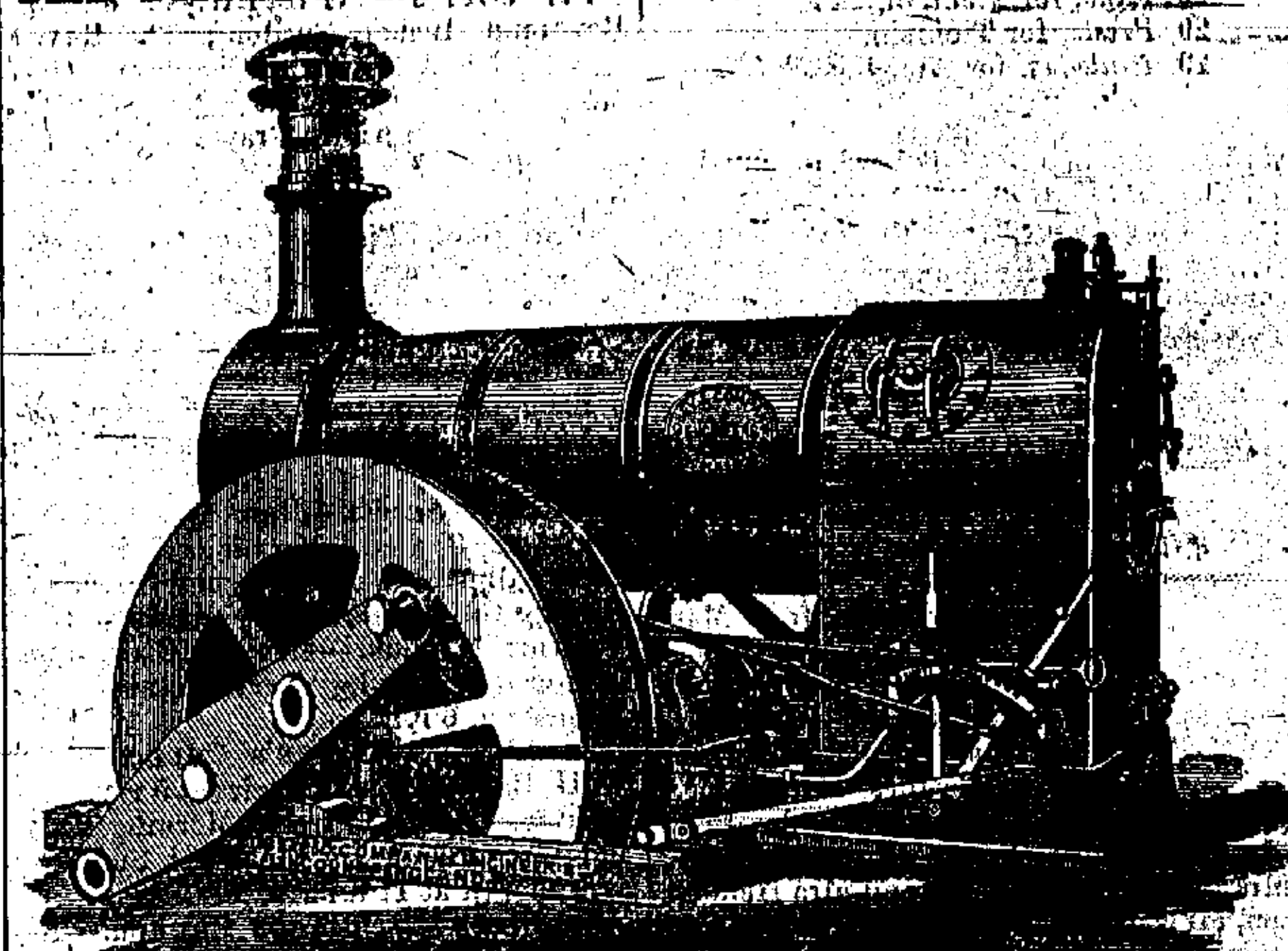
107, Southwark Street,

London, E.C.

28m75 52t 8m1t 10m1w 14m76

Intimations.

THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



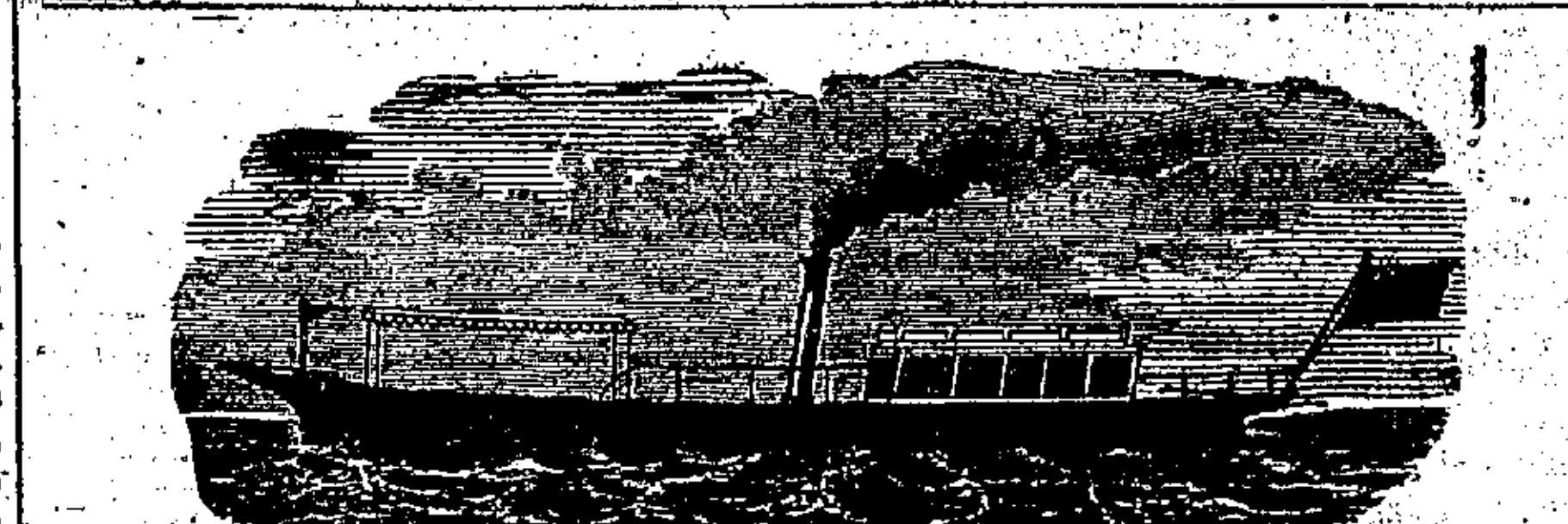
Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged
 against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the
 rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-
 vantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.
 Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England.



YARROW'S

Small Steamers and Steam Launches,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from \$200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

24j75 1w 26t 24j76

The Best Investment of the Day

for a Small Outlay.

And where there is no previous knowledge
 of the business required, is a Lemonade,
 Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as
 the public taste is so much on the increase
 for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages
 of illustrations and information, forwarded
 free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,

Engineers.

230, Forester Street, Hoxton,

London, England.

11dco75 1w 13t 11m76

KEATING'S

COUGH LOZENGES.

THE best and safest remedy for Coughs,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness,

Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of

Phlegm.

These LOZENGES contain no opium nor

any deleterious drug, therefore the most

delicate can take them with perfect con-
 fidence. No remedy is so speedy and cer-
 tain in its beneficial effects.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF YEARS' STANDING.

Cainstones, near Stroud,
 Gloucestershire.

SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma

for several years, I could find no relief

from any medicine whatever, until I was

induced, about two years ago, to try a box

of your valuable Lozenges, and found such

relief from them that I am determined for

the future never to be without a box of

them in the house, and will do all in my

power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of

any advantage, you are quite at liberty to

make what use of it you please.

I am, sir,
 your most obliged servant,
 W. J. TRIGG.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq.,

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets.

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in

appearance and taste, furnishing a most

agreeable method of administering the only

certain remedy for *Intestinal or Thread*

Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild

preparation, and is especially adapted for

children.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and

Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to

observe that all the above preparations bear

the Trade Mark.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals

carefully executed.

7m75 1w 30t 7m76

Intimations.

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND

WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

Pancreatic Emulsion

and

Pancreatine.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond Street, LONDON,

Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-

keepers throughout the World.

29may76 1

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of

the very best English manufacture. For

its purity and great excellence it has

obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.

Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,

Stephanotis, Opepanax, Jockey Club,

Am Bouquet, Trevel, Magnolia,

Jasmin, Wood Violet,

and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,

a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the

choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,

a very refreshing Wash which stimulates

the skin to a healthy action and pro-

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.This Evening,
January 25th, 1876.Second time in Hongkong of the most
astounding deception of the age.THE WONDERFUL CABINET, BOX,
AND HANDOUTF TRICKS.
Now creating so profound a sensation in
London, will be produced precisely
as performed.By Messrs MASKELYNE and COOKE and
Dr LYNN, at the
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.Who are acknowledged to be the most
celebratedSPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATUR-
GISTS OF THE AGE.These wonderful deceptions have been mys-
tifying London for the past
two years, and are still unaccounted for.
"NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF
THE PHAROHS
Ever created such astonishment" (says
the London Times).The effects produced are seemingly allied
to the supernatural. A box is placed upon
the stage, and anyone is at liberty to closely
inspect the same. One of the performers
is then put inside the box, which is next
carefully locked by any gentleman present,
the latter retaining possession of the key.
The public are further at liberty to cord
the box, using any kind of knot they choose.
And lastly, these knots may be sealed.
The Cabinet is now brought to the front,
and the box, with the performer inside, is
placed in the receptacle for the same in the
Cabinet. In a few minutes the public are
permitted to open the Cabinet, take out the
box, break the seals, untie the knots, and
unfasten the lock, when, much to their
astonishment, they will find the gentleman,
who had been so carefully locked up non
at.The Handoutf Trick is equally clever and
astounding. A member of the Police
Force will be requested to bring a pair of
his regulation handcuffs, and apply the
same in the usual manner to Mr. CAR-
SON'S wrists. The latter will free himself
from his fetters in less than a minute.
Mr. CARSON, during his recent trip to
London, visited Messrs. MASKELYNE
and COOKE and Dr. LYNN'S Entertain-
ments, and was so much impressed with
the report of the strange manifestation gen-
erally attributed to Spiritualism he then
saw, that he determined to purchase the
right of exhibition of the same marvellous
feats in the East.IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL PROGRAMME OF
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
these illustrations of so-called Spiritualism
will be exhibited for the second time in
Hongkong. The startling effects are far
more marvellous than any of those that
have been said to have been produced in
Europe and America, and described as
"PSYCHIC FORCE."

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
Mrs. CARSON will preside at the
Pianoforte.Introductory Instrumental
Overture (Operatic).....DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
Opening Chorus (Robert le
Diable).....COMPANY.There's a letter in the
Candle.....Mr. G. H. HENRI.The Girl of the Period
(Original).....DAVE CARSON.

Dreaming of Angels.....Mr. J. O. TALBOT.

My Grandfather's Farm-
yard.....DAVE CARSON.

The little one that died.....Mr. G. H. HENRI.

Part First will conclude with an Original
Burlesque, entitled
"THE SWISS WARBLEDERS."

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.
Barcarole....."Ou voulez vous aller".....
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.LA PRIMA DONNA D'AFRIQUE,
Mr. J. O. TALBOT.BANJOISTHO ECENTRICITIES,
Mr. G. H. HENRI.English Song—"Please give me a Penny,
Sir".....Words by DAVE CARSON,
Mrs. CARSON.Part Second will terminate with an Original
Minstrel, entitled
"THE SCHOOLMASTER ABRO'D,"
introducing the song and imitations of
"THE BLUE TAIL FLY."

BY—

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude
with a Comic Sketch, entitled
"THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT."

Mr. Frisole.....Mr. G. H. HENRI.

Ballad.....Mr. MADISON OBSEY.

Ephraim (the Trouble-
some Servant).....DAVE CARSON.Introducing the wonderful Box, Cabinet,
and Handoutf Illustrations.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle.....\$ 2.00.

Orchestra Stalls.....7.00.

Back Seats.....1.00.

Children under twelve years of
age half price to Dress Circle
and Orchestra Stalls only.

Children 12 and under.....25.00.

Tickets may be had, and Seats secured
at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s for
Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls only,
and at the Doors of the Theatre at the
Evening of Performances.Doors open at 8 o'clock.—Trouble begins
at 9 o'clock.Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Bur-
lesque Album, containing the Bengalee
Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and
Choruses, with Pianoforte accompaniment,
can be obtained at the Doors and of Messrs.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.—Price 2s.
Hongkong, January 25, 1876.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos.
14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the
occupation of Messrs. KAYMAN & Co.The House No. 35, Wellington Street,
lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSS
& Co.The Dwelling House and Office, No. 1,
Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of
Messrs. DRYAN & Co.The Dwelling House No. 13, Gage Street.
The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Miss GARRETT.The House and Office No. 3, D'Aguilar
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F.
DEGENHAR.DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS,
on the Praya.Apply to
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 8, Seymour Terrace.
House Nos. 3 and 9, Peddar's Hill.
House No. 7, Garden Road, known as
"Harperville."DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 25, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Premises on the Praya known as
Messrs. DENT & Co.'s Central Build-
ing.ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, October 25, 1875.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN-STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for
HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN
JAPAN.The Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS"
will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 31st instant, at
Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 25, 1876. ja31

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS,"
Captain PASQUALINI, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 10 a.m.O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, January 25, 1876. ja31

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. DJEMNAH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNED CARGO FOR S. S.
"Bosphore" from London, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are
hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and stored at their risk at
the Company's Godowns, whence delivery
may be obtained from MONDAY, the 31st
instant, at 10 a.m.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation be received from the Con-
signees, before 11 a.m. To-morrow, request-
ing it to be landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri-
day, the 4th February, 1876, at Noon, will
be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, January 25, 1876. 104

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice,
Mr. G. H. CHAMBERS will act, at
this Port, as Agent of the above Company.
By Order of the Directors.O. BERTRAND,
Hongkong, January 25, 1876.

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession on 1st March next,
the commodious and centrally situat-
ed Dwelling House at present in the occu-
pation of Dr. O. BARNES.For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, January 25, 1876. 1039

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25, *Lycemioch*, British steamer, 611,
Stavros, Saigon Jan. 25, Rice.—LANE & Co.Jan. 25, *Norden*, Danish steamer, 775,
Jensen, Bangkok Jan. 15, Rice and Gen-
eral.—JANSEN, Macfarlane & Co.Jan. 25, *Kiangtung*, British steamer,
401, Flinnan, Foochow Jan. 25, Amoy 27,
Swatow 28, General.—D. LAURENCE & Co.Jan. 25, *Mendak*, British steamer, 1855,
Orrington, Liverpool Dec. 7, Port Said 21,
Suez 22, Penang Jan. 16, Singapore 20,
General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.Jan. 25, *Lord Mahood*, British steamer, 840,
527, A. McDonald, Newcastle 18, S.W.Jan. 25, *Liepmah*, French steamer, 2415,
Flambeau, Marseilles Dec. 19, Port Said
25, Aden Jan. 2, Galle 12, Singapore 20,
Saigon 24, Mails and General.—Messrs.
OCEAN-STEAMSHIP COMPANY.Jan. 25, *Chunghai*, British steamer, 840,
Mansou, Ostend Sept. 18, Calcutta.—BUTTER-
FIELD & SWIRE.

"ONFANT."

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25, *Fuyun*, for Canton.25, *Pernambuco*, for Saigon.25, *Fano*, for Tientsin.25, *Fresco*, for Tientsin.25, *Hailong*, for Amoy &c.

CLEARED.

Iris, for Singapore.*Lunatic*, for Kelung.*Yesso*, for Swatow &c.*August Friedrich*, for Whampoa.*Tartar*, for Tientsin.*Lyce-moon*, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Kiangtung*, Mr and Mrs
Quelch, Messrs Guitow, Yull and Grant,
1 European deck and 6 Chinese.Per *Lycemioch*, 2 Chinese.Per *Chunghai*, for Hongkong: from Mar-
celles, Mr and Mrs Warren, Messrs Ortnu
(Spanish Consul), Henson and Smith;
from Australia, Messrs R. Sage, R. Macley,
and 7 Japanese; from Saigon, 1 Chinese.For Shanghai: from M'Callister, Mr Godeaux
(French Consul-General), Mr de Pratt
(Spanish Minister) and wife, Mrs. Tapp,
Mrs Little and child, Mr and Mrs Henderson,
Messrs Kreitman, Vaquese, Candroller and
Ailian, Mrs Mitchell, Mr Jouet and family.DEPARTED.—Per *Hailong*, for Takao,
Mr R. H. Boyce.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Danish steamer *Norden* reports:
first part of passage had ordinary N.E.
monsoon, latter had strong Northerly gales
with cross sea.The British steamer *Mendak* reports:
to Port Said had light Easterly winds and
hazy weather, thence to Penang strong
winds and fine. From Singapore to Hong-
kong strong Northerly winds and squally.The British barque *Lord MacDuff* reports:
light winds and fine weather throughout
nearly the whole passage until reaching
the China Sea, when experienced strong
N.E. and Northerly winds with cross seas.

Passed a barque bound East yesterday.

The British steamer *Lycemioch* reports:
left Saigon at noon on the 23rd. Had
light S.W. weather until about Cape
Yankee, thence to Port strong N.E. winds
with heavy cross sea and cloudy weather.The *Forward* French Mail steamer hauled
aground what the day we left, and we
passed homeward bound Mail on the 27th
at 11.15 p.m.The British steamer *Kiangtung* reports:
first and latter parts of passage moderate
monsoon and fine weather, middle part
strong N.E. wind with heavy sea and
cloudy weather. Passed str. *Houwang* bound
in, off Sharp Peak; S.S. *Ulysses* bound N.
off Turnabout, and a steamer bound North
off Reef Islands on 26th. In Foochow:
Germ. gunboat *Cyclop*. In Amoy: H.M.S.
Frolic, Germ. frigate *Arctique* and steamers
Leonor and *Formosa*. In Swatow: Chinese
cruiser *Chento* and str. *Ningpo*.The British barque *Canan* reports: had
fine weather to the Equator, then to the
Cape fresh S.E. trades and strong winds
running down Easting. Made Sandwood
Island 22nd Dec. and then had very light
winds through the Eastern Passages, had
no N.E. monsoon, wind principally from E.
to S.E. until making Balintang Channel,
when had strong gales from the Northward
with heavy cross seas. Spoke the *Christine*
(German barque) from Cardiff to Hongkong
on the Gilolo Passage and the British ship
Western Chief from London to Yokohama
in 8° N. and 130° E. Had one death on
board on the 17th ult. from asthma;
deceased was cook of the vessel.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE—
FOR SAIGON.—
Per *LYCEMOON*, at 9.30 a.m. on Mon-
day, the 31st instant, instead of as
previously notified.FOR YOKOHAMA.—
Per French Mail Packet *MENELAUS*,
at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, 31st inst.FOR SHANGHAI.—
Per *MENELAUS*, at 11.30 a.m. on
Monday, the 31st inst.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—
The Transfer Books of the Victoria Fire
Insurance Company of Hongkong
Limited, in Liquidation, will be closed
from this date.TUESDAY, Feb. 3.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer *Galio* leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.8 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Hong-
kong General Chamber of Commerce
at City Hall.Transfer Books of The Hongkong Fire
Insurance Company, Limited, closed
from this date to 17th February, in-
cluded.FRIDAY, Feb. 4.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs.
Lane, Crawford & Co.Goods per *Geeva* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.Goods per *Djemnah* undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.SATURDAY, Feb. 5.—
Transfer Books of The China Fire Insur-
ance Company, Limited, closed from
this date to 18th February, inclusive.TUESDAY, Feb. 8.—
Prin leaves for London on or about
this date.WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.—
8 p.m.—Sale of Building Materials on
Military Cantonment, at Stanley Bar-
acks.THURSDAY, Feb. 10.—
Dividend of \$2.50 per share of the Hong-
kong Hotel Co. Limited, payable at
40, H. K. & S. Banking Corporation.TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—
8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—
8 p.m.—Seventh Ordinary Annual Meet-
ing of Shareholders of The Hongkong
Fire Insurance Company Limited.SATURDAY, Feb. 18.—
8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.MONDAY, Feb. 25.—
Claims against the Estate of George Barry
Fiddens, deceased, must be sent in on
or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R.
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning
Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. On all
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 8 p.m.,
Evening Prayer (shortened form), and ex-
position of Scripture. On all Holy Days:
At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com-
munion.Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 5 p.m.St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Reverend Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 10 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.BRITISH FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington
Street. Very Reverend G. Burghill,
noli. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st
Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass,
with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Morn-
ing Service, Mass and Sermon in English.
In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Por-
tuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon
in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring
Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with
Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at
5, Benediction.ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West
Point.—Rev. B. Vignani. In the morning,
at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Mendak* leaves for Yokohama.10 a.m.—Delivery of Goods per *Djemnah*
may be obtained from M. M. Co.'s
Godowns.Noon.—*Mendak* leaves for Shanghai.Goods per *Chenpo* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.Goods per *Bendak* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Miscellaneous.

Claims against the Estates of Seth Arlet
Seth, Johannes Christian Bobsein,
Van Tese, Henry Stroud, Ahoyong,
George Munro, Daniel Norton,
deceased, must be proved on or before
this date.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of
the early issue of the paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UNTIL further notice (to reduce stock)
our Prices for Carte de Visite
Portraits will be as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and
Saturdays, \$2.00 a dozen, for cash paid at
time of sitting only.On Thursdays and Fridays
The first dozen,.....\$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen,.....\$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock, per dozen, \$2.00FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.,
H. EVERITT.Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)N.B.—Mr EVERITT obtained the certificate
of merit at the Dublin Exhibition 1862.

Hongkong, October 30, 1875. ja30

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1876.

The *Straits Times* gives some very in-
teresting details of the position of Labuan
which are worth passing notice. Its
situation on the coast of Borneo of course
makes the feeling entertained by the
native chiefs a matter of importance,
and it is satisfactory to learn that the
Sultan of Brunei, now in his 30th year
and nevertheless prohibited to be "the
best man of business in the country," is
a fast friend of the English and especially
to Labuan. "We owe him," says the
paper above mentioned, "very many acts
of kindness which have been of great
value to the settlement." Commenting
on the unjust expensiveness of the late
contemporary, on the late Rajah
Brooke, it remarks that for many years
no piratical fleet has been seen in these
seas, and on the whole coast from Tan-
jong Batu to Sandakan Bay on the East
coast, a distance of 700 miles, this at-
titude of the English and especially
of Labuan, makes their voyages
without fear, where, before the advent
of Sir James Brooke on the coast, it
was impossible for a trading voyage to
be made even in a well-armed prahu ex-
cept at the greatest risk. Although
such assurances as those referred to will
make little difference to the memory of
one of the ablest men who ever ruled in
the Indian archipelago, after the search-
ing enquiry into his acts, and the cordial
recognition vouchsafed them by the
British Government, it is satisfactory to
find that in the more immediate neigh-
bourhood of his rule, it is still held in
respect. The *Straits Times* deprecates the
indifference manifested by Straits resi-
dents to the mineral resources of Borneo,
especially as regards its coal fields
and petroleum wealth. It asserts that
the Sultan of Brunei would be very glad
to receive propositions for the working
of the oil in his territories. The spots
in which it is known to exist are in parts
of the country which present no diffi-
culty of any kind, and the springs are in
many instances favourably situated for
transport and shipment. And it adds
that it is to be regretted that Labuan
does not possess the means of exploring
these and other valuable mineral re-
sources which are believed to exist in its
neighbourhood.The designs of Russia are so convenient
a matter of comment for destitute jour-
nalism, when nothing else offers for com-
ment, that it is not surprising to find them
somewhat frequently dealt with. The
London Times however does not labour
under a suspicion of paucity of subjects
upon which to dilate, and when it writes
about

mid-day extra, gives the result of the "Stricket Match at Amoy. The Hongkong eleven ran up 166 (with the aid of a splendid score of 77 put together by Mr. F. S. (head) in their second innings; while the Amoyites totalled for their second innings only 110 (apite of Mr. Saunders' 54). This numbers are therefore:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Hongkong (1st innings)..... | 63 |
| " (2nd ")..... | 166 |
| Amoy (1st innings)..... | 71 |
| " (2nd ")..... | 110 |
| Majority for Hongkong..... | 48 |

The *Monelous* takes the *Djemnah's* mail to Shanghai.

Passengers booked for Hongkong:—

Per P. & O., Dec. 16—Messrs J. Barry and F. A. Burton. Dec. 30—Mr and Mrs. Samuel. Jan. 13—Miss Huffam. Jan. 27—Mr. W. C. Johnston.
Per French Mail, Jan. 2—Mr. T. Dick. Jan. 16—Mrs. Beasley. Jan. 30—Mr and Mrs. Manson. Feb. 13—Mr. K. Adams. March 12—Mr and Mrs. Fairhurst.
To Shanghai, per French Mail (Jan. 16) Mrs and Miss Bradford; (Feb. 13) Mr W. A. Turnbull, and Mrs. Turnbull.

An extensive robbery took place the other day by a female servant from her mistress. It appears that a Celestial lady of easy virtue lately returned from California, where she had managed to make a "pile." She took a house in a street known as the "stone street," and engaged the services of a female servant. One day, towards the end of the Chinese year, the old dame suddenly disappeared, and it was then discovered that jewellery and money to the extent of over \$5,000 had been stolen. It is said that the mistress was dragged while the operation of overhauling her boxes was being carried on. The matter is now in the hands of the police.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday after Epiphany, 30th January, 1876:—

Morning Prayer at 11.—Reader, The Bishop of the Diocese; Preacher, The Bishop of the Diocese; First Lesson, Job, xxvii.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xvi. 24 to xlvii. 1; Venite, 9. Mercer; Te Deum, 2. Mercer; Benediction, 16. Mercer; First Hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," No. 407. Part I; Second Hymn, "Lord round the throne, at God's right hand," No. 429.
Evening Prayer at 4.—Reader, The Rev. J. S. Ladd, R.N.; Preacher, The Rev. J. S. Ladd, R.N.; First Lesson, Job, xxvii.; Second Lesson, Acts, xvi. 1 to v. 24; Psalm, No. 163 and 165; Canticle, Wesley in F.; Anthem, "Oast they burden upon the Lord," Mendelssohn, No. 30; Hymn after Sermon, No. 31 in Mercer.

Hong & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 22nd Jan. 1876:—

Arrivals During the Week.—Jan. 16, Yesso, from Hongkong; 18, Taku, from Shanghai.
Departures During the Week.—Jan. 15, Ceres, for Shanghai; 16, Taming, for Shanghai; 16, Taming, for Hongkong; 17, Midge, for Canton; 20, Yesso, for Hongkong; 20, Nedehda, for Taku; 20, Shipping in Port.—Cycol, Charlie Palmer, San Francisco, Taku.

We note by the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* that four steamers passed up Bangkok on the 12th inst. after the other about 9 a.m. on the 12th inst. That journal adds:—We hope this rush of steamers will not be taken advantage of by the rice dealers to increase the price and leave no margin of profit for mercantile investments.

The *Sarawak Gazette* of the 3rd inst. says:—We have been given to understand that three companies have been formed in Sarawak for the purpose of planting gambier and pepper in Sarawak, and that coolies are already coming in.

H. M. S. *Audacious*, Admiral Ryder's flagship, arrived at Singapore on Jan. 14. It is reported, says the *Straits Times*, that the *Audacious*, with the Admiral, will proceed on to Perak, but we understand this is not yet definitely decided upon. She will get all events probably away the arrival of the French mail from Europe before leaving.

The *Straits Times* of the 16th inst. says:—From the heavy squalls that have been experienced at Singapore at short intervals during the past few days, and the swell breaking in upon the beach, it is evident that there has been heavy weather outside in the China Sea.

The latest advices from Aohsen, says the *Penang Gazette*, are up to the 10th Dec. The whole of the 71 Mikins are now in possession of the Dutch, who have only a trifling loss in wounded. There are no returns of the casualties on the Achinese side, excepting the death of one of their leading fighting men. The Dutch met with very little resistance; one of the most influential Achinese chiefs has offered his submission. In some of the conquered villages, the inhabitants are returning to their dwellings. The health of the troops continues satisfactory, and they are in excellent spirits.

The passengers per S. S. *Brisbane* have presented the following testimonial to the Captain:—

We the undersigned, passengers per the *Brisbane* for Singapore, feel it our duty to express our opinion, that the grounding of the *Brisbane* in the Angler Reef, arose from pure accident, in the part of Capt. Balfour. We believe that the course shewn (west) from our noonday position (7° 53' E. and 128° 14' E.) would have taken the ship clear of all danger, had not an unforeseen

strong current set the vessel off its course. Heavy squalls and obscured weather ahead of us, and extending from the North West to the South, rendered it impossible for the ship to be seen.

We have pleasure in certifying that both prior to the accident and subsequently, the Capt. and Officers have been most attentive to their duties, and that every possible effort has been exerted to get the ship off the Reef.

We further state that in our opinion this accident should in no way affect the confidence of the travelling public in this route and Company, as we would ourselves have no hesitation in again travelling by the Company's boats and recommending our friends to adopt this route.—Signed by 13 first-class passengers.

The Manila *Comercio* states that the exports during 1875, from the ports of Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo, amounted to \$18,250,400, being \$947,100 more than in 1874.

The *Diario de Manila* of the 31st ult. says:—"Advices from Paris state that it has been decided to form in that city, a powerful Anglo-French company with the intention of turning to account the mother of pearl shell which is so abundantly found in the Philippines. The carrying out of this project will give a vigorous push to the maritime industry of these distant islands. Within the last few years, the business done in mother of pearl, which Manila now exports to China chiefly, has been increasing remarkably; and the estimation in which this article is held for its goodness in different markets is continually becoming greater."

It would appear that after all Lord Lytton is the future Viceroy of India. Commenting on his appointment, the *Straits Times* thus writes:—"The appointment of Lord Lytton to the Governor-Generalship of India, will take India, as well as the whole British Empire, rather by surprise, because he is by no means a man of mark as a statesman and is even little known as an author, and because the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham was considered a moral by every Editor in the East and in the West. It is one of those *coup de Theatre* in which the Right Hon'ble Benjamin Disraeli delights, and it may turn out as great a success as that of Lord Mayo to the same post by the present Premier. The *Ceylon Times* has the following notice of Lord Lytton:—

The Lord Lytton, who accedes to the Ruler's telegram is to succeed Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of India, is the only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator and statesman, and was born Nov. 8, 1831. He was educated at Harrow and Bonn in Germany, and at an early age entered the diplomatic service at Washington, under his uncle Sir Henry Buller, Ambassador at that city. After a long and varied career in the diplomatic branch of the public service, he was appointed in December 1874, Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, and in the following May was offered, but declined, the Governorship of Madras, vacant by the death of Lord Hobart. Under the assumed name of "Owen Meredith" he produced a number of books in prose and verse, which were favorably received, and stamped him as a writer of rare power. In 1864 he married Edith, the second daughter of the Hon. E. Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon; and in Jan. 1873 he succeeded his father the late Lord Lytton.

(L. & O. Express.)
The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, on the 16th ult., was:—In silver, to Shanghai, \$4,210; to Hong Kong, \$71,979.3s.4d. The *Salamis*, paddle steamer vessel, which recently returned from the China station, is to be refitted for further service at Devonport and provided with new boilers at a cost of £25,000.

Commander the Hon. E. S. Dawson, of H.M.S. *Dwarf*, has written an interesting account of the naval and military services of China, from personal observation and information gathered on the spot. The account has been forwarded to the Admiralty.

As regards Hamburg communication with the East Indies and China, neither arrivals nor departures are reported, and rates of freight are on the same scale as last reported. The *Bellona* steamer was to leave in a few days for Singapore, &c., and being only of middling size, would be a full ship. The *Theres* Behn, for Singapore, via Penang, and the *Deutschland*, for Hongkong, were slowly sailing up.

It is announced that the Oriental Bank Corporation will pay the coupons of the Japan Seven per Cent. Loan of 1873, due on the 1st proximo, on and after that date. The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week ended the 11th inst. was 8,400,891 lb., of which 2,150,029 lb. was for home consumption, 850,050 lb. was removed coastwise, 227,805 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, 154,813 lb. was exported, and 3,394 lb. was for ship's stores. The duty received amounted to £53,978, which, on comparison with the £54,184 received in the preceding week, shows a decrease of about 1 per cent.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of November were—this year, £299,338; last year, £369,387. The total receipts, from January 1 to November 30, were—this year, £3,849,670; last year, £4,118,813. Dr. Dudgeon, of Peking, is at present in town, and it is said purposes to deliver a series of addresses to his numerous friends from China, now in London, with a view of laying before them the present condition and future prospects of hospital and other work in that Empire. Dr and Mrs. Edkins leave for Peking in January, accompanied by two assistants. Mr and Mrs. Owen also leave the same month.

WHOLESALE TALK.
In a recent Chancery case—the Canadian Oil Works Corporation—Lord Justice James says:—

"The facts of this case, so far as they are material, are few and undisputed, and the conclusion of law that follows from those facts is perfectly clear. It appears that there were some gentlemen who were entitled to introduce the English public to buy some property—some oil wells and plantations in Canada, which could only be done by means of a joint-stock Company. In this state of things these gentlemen apply to a body of English gentlemen of position and they say to those English gentlemen: 'I pretend to be shareholders in a company. I pretend to be promoters. I pretend to have made

a contract with us and invite the world to join you as shareholders, and invite them to believe that you are the promoters, and to participate with you in the contract which you will pretend you have made. We will find you out the shares. We will be the promoters. We will indemnify you against all the expenses. We will have the contract made by ourselves out and dried, and ready for signature; and we will give you a part of the purchase money which we are to receive in money or in shares; and besides that you will have your profits as directors of this Company.' And that body of English gentlemen have consented and condescended to become the hired retainers upon those terms of some unknown adventurers from the other side of the Atlantic."

After enunciating the legal principle that no agent can derive profit from his agency without the knowledge of his principal, the Judge says:—"I again desire to repeat that this Court will never sanction anything of that kind, and will make the persons who engage in schemes such as these pay back to the uttermost farthing what they have received."

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPENSIVE GAS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1876.
SIR,—May I endeavour to ascertain, through the columns of your journal, whether the experience of Gas consumers generally is similar to my own in the matter of greatly augmented bills for the consumption of the year? On looking over my household expenses I find that under exactly similar conditions I had been made to pay 25 per cent. more in 1875 than the average of the three preceding years. Gas is becoming an expensive luxury at this rate, and I, for one, will take to Silber-light for pure economy, unless I can obtain my Carburetted hydrogen on cheaper terms. I hope some of your readers will take the trouble to look into the matter and make their experiences public.

Yours,
M. B. P.

A SHOT IN REPLY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, January 29, 1876.
SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space for a few remarks upon a communication in your paper of last evening, which appeared over the signature of "Birdett Contie," the perusal of which, has tickled many others besides myself in the Colony. While fully agreeing with the writer in his desire for the protection and increase of natural birds, it is impossible for any one possessing the scantiest knowledge of natural history to refrain from a smile, when he reads "Birdett's" classification of the Woodcock, as one of those coming—or that ought to come—under the Local Ordinance.

It is possible that, with all his love for the feathered inhabitants of our island home, he knows so little of their history that he believes the Woodcock—poor victim lately shot—would have added to their number by breeding here! Surely he must be aware that the Birds were here only on a visit, and that it was just as well to bag six when the opportunity occurred, instead of waiting for the mythical chance of getting more next time.

Again, does the kind-hearted "Birdett" know so little of the bird he pities, that he expects during his suburban rambles, to see numbers of them "perching in front, skimming the ground, touching it lightly, and bounding from it like a graceful and adroit dancer"—then stopping to plume themselves, exhibit the black and shining wing, and wag the ever-ago tail!

If he really expects this, I recommend his carrying some salt for the "agle tail," but I fear that unless he goes in for harder work than strolling in the suburbs, he won't be able to "notice with admiration, and his companion, the tamest of a few" small woodcocks, "as they hover near him."

"Not much," remarks the wily bird making an expressive motion with his right foot towards his beak.

The following extract from "Game Birds of Sweden and Norway" may be of service to "Birdett":—"The Woodcock's chief food consists of worms, small beetles &c., the breeding and existence of which are dependent on the state of the weather. On the coming of the frost, these retire to their winter quarters, and the Woodcock being then unable to obtain the needful sustenance, is obliged to change its quarters, and whilst removing by slow degrees to the South, it renews, at several halting-places, its attempts to obtain food. And its return to the North in Spring is equally easy of explanation; for in addition to its desire to revisit its old haunts, where it no doubt finds climate and soil more congenial to its habits, is added another powerful influence—the sexual feeling."

And now, Mr. Editor, let me conclude my plea for the red-handed resident by hoping that "Birdett Contie" will let Woodcocks alone in the future; or at least pen no more letters about them, until he has read a little of their history.

I am, &c.,
P. S.—The pistol shooting episode is amusing.
F. C.

M. LESSEPS AND THE CANAL.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1876.
SIR,—I beg to enclose you copy of an address presented to M. Lesseps, with his reply to the same, as at the juncture it may be interesting to some of your readers to learn his view of the subject of the late change of proprietorship of nearly half the shares in the Suez Canal. M. Lesseps is evidently much pleased with the present state of affairs; the shares now held by the British Government making the scheme a success in a pecuniary point of view.

It was a great pleasure to the passengers of the *Djemnah* to see the worthy veteran who had so nobly fought the good fight of the Canal, and made it a success beyond the dreams of men.
M. de Lesseps, although over the three-score years and ten, looks well and strong, and is the father of five little cubs of very tender age, on whom he dotes, and who, with their mamma, were passengers on board, as was also a son by a former marriage.

It is understood that M. Lesseps will remain at Ismailia to meet the Prince of Wales on his return from India. It was reported that M. de Lesseps was not brought up as an angler; and was 50

years of age when he commenced the project, which he has so well executed. On this point your readers may perhaps be better informed.

The incidents of the passage have been few. We left with a good number of saloon passengers, some of whom left us at every port of call. We picked up a few by the way, amongst them the passengers of the *Brisbane* which was stranded on a coral reef on her way from Australia, and had to throw her cargo and coals overboard before she could be got off. Amongst the cargo was the Japanese speelmen at the Great Show in Australia, and which were intended for Philadelphia this year. Although our engines showed signs of weakness at times we managed to keep our due dates, at the respective ports until after leaving Saigon, when we encountered heavy winds and weather; and on the afternoon of the 28th one of our three platon gave way; the remaining two brought us safely into Hongkong, one day behind time. The vessel will have to remain here to repair, and it is thought another will have to be provided to take forward to Shanghai the mails, cargo and passengers.

The passage has been pleasant throughout, and the worthy Commissaire has done all that was possible to make every passenger comfortable on board.
On board the Steamer *Djemnah*,
24 Dec., 1875.
To MONS. DE LESSEPS,
We the undersigned subjects of the British Crown, being a few passengers who have had the pleasure of travelling with you from Marseille, would beg to tender you our congratulations before you take leave of us at Port Said.
Our business relationships connect us severally with India, China, Japan and other parts of the East, and it is to us a pleasure to have the opportunity of thanking you for the great service which you have rendered to our country at home especially, as well as to all Europe and the East, by the construction of the canal by which your name has become famous throughout the civilized world. We remember the indomitable energy and perseverance with which, in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, you executed that work, and we congratulate you on the position of the canal today. We do not consider, and we are sure you will not consider, that we are yet a completed work, much less fully realized; but the fact that in one year 2,500,000 tons of shipping have passed through it is the best proof that can be given of the value of the canal, and is at the same time a splendid result of the effort to which you have given so great a part of your life. And over and above its value in a commercial aspect, we recognize in the canal a most effective means of bringing the East and the West more closely together in their friendly and social relationships.

We beg also to congratulate you on the step lately taken by our Government in becoming part proprietors of the Canal, and we are assured that we but echo the sentiments of our Countrymen generally when we express the hope that by this step the two great Countries—France and England—may become more than ever united in interest, the only rivalries to be known between them being the peaceful rivalries of a beneficent commerce.

We trust that you may long be spared to witness a still greater success to your noble work, and we remain,
Monsieur de Lesseps,
Your Sincere Wellwishers.
(Signed by about 20 passengers by the *Djemnah*.)

M. Lesseps, after thanking the gentlemen who waited upon him, said that as soon as he began to study the works connected with the Suez Canal, he was convinced that the enterprise would be above all profitable to the commercial and maritime interests of England. But France had taken the initiative in the work, the science of France determined the mode of its execution, and while as a Frenchman he expected it to bring honor to his own country, he at the same time had always looked upon it as a work undertaken in the interests of civilization, and had believed also that it would bring to an end the political rivalry which had so long existed between France and England in Egypt.

Since the beginning of the century France had not ceased, through her engineers, her servants, and her officers, by land and sea, to give all assistance to the Viceroy of Egypt in his efforts to restore civilization to the old land of the Pharaohs. British policy had moreover always looked with jealousy on the proceedings of France in Egypt. It was afraid that some day the French might come to exercise an exclusive influence there.

To this sentiment he had attributed the opposition made from first to last to the operations connected with the Canal; an opposition which he thought was not approved by the English people. The people however, following the lullable custom of their country, supported the government in its foreign policy, and thus helped to create those obstacles. But to-day the wish that he had expressed twenty years ago to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, British Ambassador at Constantinople, was at length realized.

There would now be no more struggling for influence in Egypt between France and England either in works of civilization or for the maintenance of the dynasty of Mahomet Ali. The "Association in Canal de Suez," the capital of which is now provided jointly by England and France, became the cement of the alliance between the two peoples, who have now but one interest in the prosperity of a pacific enterprise, having for its object the benefit of the world as well as the happiness of Egypt.

China.
(Woolrich Herald.)
H. B. M. S. *Midg* left for Tamsui and Keelung on the 17th inst. She is expected to return early next week.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced in the Settlement at about 11:30 p.m. on the 18th inst. The Chinese were somewhat alarmed, and rushed from their houses in great numbers.

We are glad to be able to announce that at a meeting of the Fokien Race Club, held on the 18th inst., it was decided to have races in the Spring, at a date to be fixed by the Stewards. Prizes are expected from Amoy, so that the racing ought to come up to the usual standard.

A large Swallow Junk was burnt on the left bank of the river, leaving Messrs. Hodge

& Co.'s, on the 14th inst. The vessel was under repair at the time of the accident, having been hauled above low water mark some days previously.

The Leopard lately captured in the Yuen-flo-district—a notice of which appeared in our issue of the 30th ult.—is now on view in the Southern suburb near the bridge. The exhibitors are said to be making a small fortune by the show.

We learn of a rather disagreeable encounter with a water buffalo. A gentleman who was riding with a few friends at some distance from the Settlement was attacked by a very powerful specimen of the above named tribe. The brute charged straight at him, and threw him from his pony—somewhat injuring the latter, but fortunately, causing only a few bruises to the rider. The buffalo then turned his particular attention to the pony, which he chased for a considerable distance, thus allowing our friend to make a strategic movement to the rear.

HONGKONG.
A serious affray has taken place in this city, which took its rise from a singularly striking circumstance. There lives here a Ningo journeyman. He ordered this man to go one day and wash some vegetables for dinner, and while engaged in this occupation by the river side, a Hangchow man who wanted the place to wash some rice came up and began to dispute with him. The Ningo man replied that he had taken the place first, and he was entitled to finish his business; but the native of Hangchow becoming "nasty" they both lost their tempers. A fierce fight ensued, in which the Ningo man, by a well-aimed but must unluckily kick, succeeded in killing his opponent on the spot. The affair got wind, and our informant says that "ten thousand" Hangchow men assembled in the streets intent on avenging the murder. Meanwhile however the Ningo man had lost no time in giving himself up to the authorities.

"Here I am," said he; "I have had the misfortune to kill a native of your city, now kill me. It's only proper!" But the populace wouldn't hear of it; they wanted not only him, but nine of his fellow-citizens. The Ningo man vigorously resisted this demand, which he said was out of all reason. "A life for a life," he rejoined; "that is fair enough; but you can't 'charge' ten lives for the loss of one." So the Ningo man assembled himself in even greater numbers than the Hangchowites, and a pitched battle ensued, in which twenty-five of the latter were killed. Of course the slayer is in custody and will doubtless be beheaded; but the native of Hangchow are in a ferment of rage, and it is feared that the affair may lead to further trouble.—*Courier & Gazette*.

CHINKIANG.
(Courier Correspondent.)

January 18th, 1876.
The meeting of Land-renters was held to-day at the Municipal Council Room, Mr. W. G. Stronach, H.B.M. Consul in the chair. The proposition to levy wharfage dues in order to raise funds for carrying out the bunding scheme, as per enclosed copy, was not carried. The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Williamson, was passed. "That each lot of land to pay a certain amount, whether built or not, in proportion to its value, towards repairing the Bund." The proposer is not a property-holder. Mr. Bean, one of the members of the late Council, was found to have expended Tls. 17.49 instead of \$10 as allowed by the Council, and had to pay the difference out of his own pocket. The Municipal Council elect for 1876 is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Salter, Carnie, Puff, Williamson and Gearing. Dr. Platt was unanimously elected Municipal Surgeon for the year; the office is both honorary and honourable.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Djemnah*, Capt. Flambeau, arrived in Harbour this afternoon, with the London Mails of Dec. 17.

UNPUBLISHED TELEGRAMS.

We extract the following telegrams from late Indian exchanges:—
Calcutta, 1st Jan.—This (Saturday) afternoon H. B. M. Envoyed an Equestrian statue of Earl Mayo, amidst a brilliant shower. Mr. Bullen Smith, the president of the memorial committee, recounted the history of the memorial, and the Prince replied, eulogizing the late Earl Mayo, and expressing his pleasure at taking part in the present ceremony.

Calcutta, 3rd Jan.—This morning the Prince of Wales again visited the General Hospital for the purpose of witnessing some further Snake poison experiments under Doctor Fayrer.

This afternoon at 4:30 a Convocation of the Calcutta University assembled for the purpose of confirming an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Prince of Wales. This is the first honorary degree conferred by the University.

Calcutta, 3rd January.—The Prince of Wales on leaving Government House conferred the honor of Knighthood on Mr. Stuart Hogg, Commissioner of Police, in recognition of his services during the Prince's visit.

London, 3rd January.—The press generally disapproves of the new Slave Circular, issued by the Admiralty.

London, 3rd January.—The *W. rept* Training ship has been burnt at Woolwich. All the boys have been saved. Incendiarism is suspected.

London, 3rd January.—The Russians are preparing to cross Bydaria and occupy Maghulan and Andragan. They will probably eventually annex Southern Rhodesia.

London, 4th January.—It is officially announced that Lord Northbrook has intimated his inability to hold office in India, for another summer. The Viceroy will be relieved by Lord Lytton next spring.

Bombay, 3rd January.—The Prince of Wales arrived here last evening and was warmly received at the Station and along the route to the Camp.

This morning he received an address from the Municipality and held a levee afterwards.

The Prince inspected specimens of Benares workmanship, besides different breeds of cattle.

A visit was paid in the afternoon to Maharajah Vissanagram, who conducted the Prince to the Town Hall, which the Prince opened.

He then laid the Foundation Stone of a new Hospital, and visited different Hindu

Temples including the Monkey and Golden Temples.

The Prince then proceeded to the Castle of the Rajah of Benares up the Ganges, where he was gorgeously received in full Oriental splendour, by the Rajah's troops mounted on horses, elephants and camels. This display was most picturesque and imposing.

The Prince received several gifts from the Rajah, and when dusk set in viewed the illuminations in the City from the Castle roof.

The entire length of the city along the rivers is splendidly illuminated; the architectural beauty and great height of the majority of the buildings adding greatly to the grandeur of the scene. Nothing yet witnessed can compare with it.

There was a grand display of fireworks on each bank of the river.

The Prince leaves for Lucknow to-morrow morning.

Bombay, January 5.—General Edward Allan Holdich is appointed to a Colonelcy in the 67th.

General Freeman Murray becomes Colonel in the 88th.

Cairo, January 5.—Cherif Pasha, Minister of the Interior, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Nubar Pasha has resigned. In consequence of the Ministry of Commerce having been separated from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cherif Pasha is appointed Minister of Commerce. France has sent a special envoy to Egypt.

Plymouth Church has agreed to the proposal of Mrs. Moulton for a council of the Congregational churches to review its action in her case, and the sufficiency of her reasons for absenting herself from its ministrations. The papers generally predict a renewal of the Beecher investigation, but the issues to be submitted to the council are so framed that this will not necessarily follow.

The *Leeds Mercury*—a matter of fact journal not given to joking—reports in its Dec. 1 issue a Dublin breach of promise case—Martin v. McGowan—and describes the plaintiff, the daughter of a farmer in the county of Cavan, as "a handsome young woman, 25 years of age." This is rather a remarkable case for the anti-centenarians to investigate, and one showing how youthful vigour and beauty may be preserved in the land of home rule to a period altogether unknown elsewhere in modern times, or it simply demonstrates that somebody connected with the *Mercury* has a marked facility for putting 2 & 2 together. It will gratify jilted spinsters to know that, whatever the lady's age, she was compensated for losing her lover by an award of 2000 damages, though it was just possible, as the defendant said—he being given to drink and having run away with his father's servant maid—that the lady "had had a fortunate escape from him."

Quotations.
Hongkong, Jan. 29, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, 600 credit, 615
" Old Patna, cash, — credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 570 credit, 575
" Old Benares, cash, — credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 585 credit, 590
" Allowance Taku, — credit, 595
" Old Malwa, cash, 590 credit, 595
" Allowance Taku, — credit, 595

CAMPOR, — 14 1/2
QUICKSILVER, — 91
SALT PETRE, — 5 1/2

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months sight, ... 4/0
Credit, 6 months sight, ... 4/0
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R.225
" Bombay, demand, ... R.225
" Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days sight, ... 73
" Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., —
" Sycee, —
" Mexican, —
" Gold Leaf, — 25.10
" English Sovereigns, ... 4.92
" Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.93
" Discount, ... 6 1/8

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 6 per cent. prem.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$545
China Fire Ins. Co., \$140
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$69
E.K. & W. Dock Co., 86 1/2 dls.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1900
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600
Chinese Insurance Co., \$216
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 825
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 107
Yantai Ins. Association, Tls. 590
E.K. & M. S. Post Co., 5 dls. ex div.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. —
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 74
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$524 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102.

Temperatures.

Hongkong, Jan. 29, 1876.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. "Prices Current" may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is, Letters, 5 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

Letters.—Ports of China and Japan, Mexico, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 2 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Fr.) Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.) double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 6 cents.

The United Kingdom.

| Superscription. | Letters. | Books & Patterns. |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| via | 1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. | |
| Brindisi (Br.) | 30 | 6 4 8 14 |
| Marseilles (Fr.) | 30 | 6 4 8 12 |
| Southampton (Br.) | 24 | 4 2 4 8 |
| S. Francisco (U.S.) | 24 | 4 2 4 8 |
| By Priv. Steamer | 12 | 2 4 4 12 |
| via Brindisi | 24 | 6 4 6 12 |

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Ornaments, Silks, Dresses, Sarcophagi, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 5 or 6 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

| Continents, &c., of Europe. | Letters. | Books & Patterns. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (Br.) via Brindisi. | (Fr.) via Trieste. | (Fr.) via Marseilles. |
| Austria, | 18 | 22 20 4 oz. |
| Belgium, | 18 | 22 20 4 oz. |
| Germany, | 18 | 22 20 4 oz. |
| Holland, | 18 | 22 20 4 oz. |
| Hungary, | 18 | 22 20 4 oz. |
| Luxemburg, | 18 | 22 20 4 oz. |
| Switzerland, | 18 | 22 20 4 oz. |
| Denmark, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Faroe Is., | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Holigoland, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Iceland, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Romania, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Serbia, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Norway, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Sweden, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| Russia, | 18 | 24 26 4 oz. |
| REGISTRATION | 12 | 12 D.P. |
| To all the above | | |

| By British Packet. | Letters. | Registration. | Newspapers. | Books & Patterns. |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| France, (—) (1 oz.) | 18 | D.P. | C.P. | O.P. |
| Algeria, | 18 | D.P. | C.P. | O.P. |
| Via Brindisi, | 12 | D.P. | C.P. | O.P. |
| Marseilles, | 12 | D.P. | C.P. | O.P. |
| Italy, | 14 | 12 | 2 | 8 |
| Spain, | 14 | 12 | 2 | 8 |
| Via Gibraltar, | 24 | None | 4 | 1 |
| Brindisi (1 oz.) | 24 | None | C.S. | C.S. |
| Southampton, | 24 | None | 8 | 8 (2 oz.) |
| Portugal, | 24 | None | 4 | 1 |
| Via Gibraltar, | 24 | None | 4 | 1 |
| Brindisi (1 oz.) | 24 | D.P. | C.S. | C.S. |
| Southampton, | 24 | 16 | 6 | 6 (2 oz.) |
| Turkey, | 20 | 8 | 2 | 2 (2 oz.) |
| Austria Office, | 22 | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Greece (1 oz.), | 12 | None | C.P. | O.P. |
| Gibraltar, | 24 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Malta, | 8 | 8 | 2 | 8 |

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

| By French Packet. | Letters. | Registration. | Newspapers. | Books & Patterns. |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| France & Algeria, | 12 | D.P. | C.P. | O.P. |
| Italy, | 20 | D.P. | C.P. | O.P. |
| Spain, | 18 | None | C.S. | C.S. |
| Portugal, | 20 | D.P. | C.P. | O.P. |
| Turkey, | 12 | D.P. | 2 | C.P. |
| Greece, | 12 | None | C.P. | O.P. |
| Gibraltar, | 18 | None | C.S. | C.S. |

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic (except St. Helena, and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

Via Brindisi or Marseilles,

Letters,

Registration,

Books and Patterns,

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters,

Registration,

Books and Patterns,

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters,

Newspapers,

Books and Patterns,

Registration,

except to

British West Indies,

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters,

Newspapers,

Books and Patterns,

Registration,

None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet, or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted, either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 4 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string. Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Caye de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen; of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces each up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as Firearms and have been detained as unsafe for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals; samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, glass of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectiories of all kinds.

Such articles as solitons, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Caye de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz. France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Caye de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignee letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of postage to which are as follows:—

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz.

Brasil: Letters, 16 Cents per 1/2 oz.

Pert, Chili, &c.: Letters, 22 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 4 Cents; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change, and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either water or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in registered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand old Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand old Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by this route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence old Torres Straits.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the date of an Agent at Sydney.

Letters, &c., addressed to London only.—Many persons are in the habit of

addressing Letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the House, should form a part of the address.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognizable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamp.

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 15 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz., that one box was duly received.

Stamps, for Postal purposes, of the values of 2, 3, 5, and 10, can be obtained at the Post Office.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding £2,

Above £2 and not exceeding £5,

" " " £5 and £7,

" " " £7 and £10,

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange ruling on the day of arrival of the advices of such orders.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initials of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient; if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as *Baring Brothers*, will suffice; but the mere term *Messrs.*, such as *Messrs. Livingston*, or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as *Carron Co.* is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order mislaid or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the original Commission was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to cancel a Lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

